THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, HALF-YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

IF NOT PAID WITHIN THE YEAR, $2 50 WILL BE CHARGED.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JONATHAN ROW, SOMERSET, SOMERSET COUNTY, PA.

New Series.] TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1846, Vol. 4.—No. 49.

THE POET'S SONG TO THE STARS.

BY A. J. SPARROW.

Paraphrased from the German of Kroner.

Oh ye that calmly move—
In holy peace above—
Ruled by harmonious love—
Since first the world was new!
Oh, solemn stars of night!
Upon your path of light—
Eternal, pure and bright—
I spake to you!

While trustingly I gaze
Upon your shining rays,
A tender softness plays
Within my breast and brain.
Sweet stars! I have but three
Fond wishes dear to me,—
Oh, do not let them be
Breath'd forth in vain!

The love that I have known,—
The love I thought my own,—
It fails!—and left alone,
Mine is a joyless lot!
Restore that love which blest
The poets clinging breast;
This is my first request—
Refuse it not!

And deem it not too hard,
Oh, stars! to grant the bard
One—only one—reward
For all his glowing lays!
The lyre beneath my hand,
Oh, let it but command
In this, my Fatherland,
One voice of praise!

And when death's hour is nigh,
Then swan-like let me die,
And sunwards let me fly,—
A singer pure and true!
When hence I shall depart,
Oh bear my fervent heart,
From sorrow's piercing dart,
Sweet stars, to you!

Notes of Travellers.

ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The New York Journal of Commerce contains a long letter from the Rev. Dr. Baird, now in Europe, in which he gives a description of the ceremonies of the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Russian Emperor Nicholas, to the Crown Prince of Wurtemburg. We extract what follows:—

As we entered, we found several of the dignitaries of the Church standing in the centre of the chapel, and the choir of men and boys, dressed in deep purple coats, which came down to their heels, standing half on one side, and half on the other side of the chapel, near to the "most holy place." In fact, they occupied corners of the chapel. The Ambassadors and Ministers of the Emperor, and your humble servant among them, stood on one side of the chapel, and hard by a portion of the singers.

It was some time after our arrival, that the Imperial family came. After them followed a great number of officers and ladies, who filled the ante-chamber or vestibule, or whatever else it may be called. The Archbishop of St. Petersburg, accompanied by several other dignitaries, dressed in their showy and heavy robes, which seemed to be composed more of silver and gold than anything else, and wearing their mitres, met the Emperor and Empress, and the rest of the Imperial group, in the middle of the other room, and received them in Oriental style, bowing most profoundly, and kissing their hands, an homage which was as graciously returned. Entering the chapel, the Emperor presented his daughter and her affianced to the Imperial chaplain, who was to perform the ceremony, and who received them on the estrade or platform. I had expected that the Metropolitan would perform this service: but he is a monk, and no monk is allowed in Russia to perform the marriage ceremony. The chaplain is a little old man, whose countenance interested me much.

After the presentations of the persons who were to be married, the Emperor, Empress, and the members of the Imperial family, took their places on the side of the chapel opposite the Ambassadors, and on the right hand of the officiating priest. The Emperor and Empress stood by a window, he being quite near to the portion of the choir on that side of the chapel. Next to the Empress stood her brother the Prince of Prussia, the heir to the throne of that country. Next to him and beside another window, stood the Duchess of Leuchtensberg, (the oldest daughter of the Emperor,) and her sister in-law, the wife of His Imperial Highness Alexander Nicholauvitch, the heir to the throne of Russia. Next to them stood the Prince himself, and his three brothers, the Grand Duke Constantine, Nicholas, and Michael, who are youths from 8 to 10 or 12 years. Near to them, and in one of the side doors of the chapel, stood the Grand Duke Michael, the brother of the Emperor. Next to him was the Duke of Leuchtenberg; the central door and the other side door were so crowded with great officers, that the ladies and gentlemen who filled the antechamber had but a poor chance to see what was going on in the chapel, although they might hear the chanting, and much of what was said.

After all had taken their places, the service commenced. The Grand Duchess and the Prince of Wurtemburg standing on the platform, occupied a conspicuous station; and certainly they went through their portion of the ceremony in an admirable manner. The Prince was dressed in the uniform of a Wurtemburg officer of the highest rank. He is a fine-looking young man, of between twenty-three and twenty-four years of age. He is well-formed, of proper height; possesses a very pleasant countenance, and has the reputation of unblemished morals and fine talents. The Grand Duchess is twenty-four years of age, and is older than her husband by some six months.—She is a beautiful woman—she is even called the most beautiful woman in Europe. However this may be, it is certain that it would be difficult to conceive of one that could possess more charms of person; and those of her mind and of her heart are said by those who know her well, not to be inferior to those of her person. She is rather above the medium height of ladies; has bright blue eyes, a fair blonde complexion, and auburn hair. Her dress was magnificent, as may be supposed.

In the first place, she wore a white, or rather a fawn-colored, silk dress, with large sleeves, that were adorned, as was the skirt, with a rich border of flowers of silver. A red velvet riband, of a couple of inches in width, passed from one shoulder over or beneath her bosom, round to the other side, from which hung numerous diamonds, as pendants. A necklace of the richest and most splendid kind, all sparkling with precious stones, adorned with many a fold, her neck and bosom; whilst two tresses of her hair fell on her fair shoulders behind, and two more descended before. A coronet, studded with precious stones, rested on her head; whilst a train or mantilla, if such it may be termed, made of the richest purple velvet, and lined and borded with the most beautiful ermine, some ten or twelve feet long and six wide, attached to the dress below her shoulders, descended behind, and was borne by five great officers of state. In my humble opinion, she would have looked better without this splendid and heavy appendage. As it was, she appeared extremely beautiful. When she ascended the platform, and throughout the ceremony, she was rather paler than usual, but seemed to be self-possessed. The graceful manner in which she stood, and the great beauty and loveliness which beamed from her countenance, charmed every one, and made it impossible to take their eyes off her.

The marriage service was very long, and consisted of reading portions of the Gospels and Epistles, and chanting of prayers and hymns; the chaplain, and two deacons, who assisted him, taking the lead. And never have I heard such singing or chanting as from the choir, which consisted of from sixty to eighty boys and men. There was no instrument of any kind. I have heard the Pope's choir many times in the Sixtine chapel, but never did I hear any thing like this. The bass and soprano voices were wonderful. A great portion of the singing consisted of the responses in the prayers, chanted by the whole choir. I never heard sounds prolonged to any thing like the extent I did in these responses. Often the priest had made considerable progress in the next petition, before the last lingering notes of the choir uttering the preceding responses, had died away.

At the commencement of the ceremony, a wax candle was put into the left hands of the bride and bridegroom, which they held until its close. The marriage crowns were held over their heads, during almost the whole ceremony; the Grand Duke Constantine holding one over the Princess, the Grand Duke Nicholas holding the other over his brother-in-law, the Prince. It must have been fatiguing work to these youths, for they changed hands and position very often.

At one stage of the ceremony, the officiating priest uniting the right hands of the parties whom he was marrying, and taking their hands in his, led them three times around the altar, accompanied by the crown-bearers, train-bearers, and two deacons, whilst the choir and priests chanted portions of the Scriptures in the most wonderful manner. It seemed almost as if the very walls of the chapel must be driven asunder by the power and immensity of the volume of voice, which was poured forth by the many-throated band.

During the whole service, the Emperor, the Empress, all the members of the Imperial family, and many of the spectators, crossed themselves frequently, according to the custom of the Greek church, with much apparent devotion. This was especially the case with the Emperor, who stood all the time, wearing a half-military dress of a deep green, which is the color of that of the Infantry of Russia. It was easy to see that with his whole heart he doated upon his beloved daughter; and that his earnest aspirations ascended to heaven in her behalf. The Empress, who is a most affectionate mother, seemed scarcely to take her eyes off her; and it was manifest that her maternal affections were deeply interested in the touching scene before her.

There was one part of the ceremony, which was very striking, and which I have never seen in any excepting that of the Greek Church. It is this: the officiating priest placed in the hands of the Prince a cup filled with wine, into which some bitter drugs had been infused, of which he drank, and then gave it to the Princess. She drank of it, and then returned the cup to him. This was done three times. It signifies that those who enter the married state must expect sorrow, as well as joy, and that they must seek support under the former from God alone.

At one point of the ceremony, all kneeled down, and remained in that position whilst the priest offered up a prayer over the heads of the couple whom he was marrying. It was an impressive and affecting moment.

At the close of the marriage ceremony, properly so called, the bride and bridegroom moved from the estrade towards the Emperor and Empress. And it was delightful to see with what an affectionate embrace they were both received by the parents, as well as by all the other members of the Imperial Family, to whom they advanced in the order in which these persons stood.

When this was done, the Metropolitan and other great dignitaries of the Greek Church came forward on the estrade, and there took their stand. They commenced the chanting of the Te Deum: and certainly I never heard any thing like it, although I have heard it chanted by many celebrated choirs.

At the close of the service, the most distinguished of the clergy came forward, and expressed their felicitations and congratulations to the newly-married pair, as well as to the Emperor, Empress, and other members of the Imperial Family. This was done in Russian style, in which there was mutual kissing of hands. That is, while the priest took the hand of the Princess, (or Prince, or Emperor as the case might be,) and kissed it, she kissed his. This being over, the Imperial Family retired first from the chapel, followed by all the rest of the company.

The Prince is a nephew of the Emperor, the Princess is a sister of the reigning Duke of Nassau.

New Foundland.

A disastrous gale swept the Colony on the 19th, 20th ane 21st ult., causing immense destruction to life and property. Among the buildings destroyed in the city of St. John's, was the Native Hall, which was blown down at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, burying a young woman and child in the ruins: the former is likely to recover. A brother and sister were also instantly killed by some falling timbers at the same place. Several others were more or less hurt. Several bridges were carried away. One boat with six or seven men on board, in trying to make the harbor, was upset and all in the boat perished. Wrecks cover the waters, and dead bodies are continually being washed on shore. It has been found impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the entire injury.

At Quidi Vidi, a loss of not less than £1,000 falls on poor fishermen, the proceeds of whose Summer's labor were destroyed in a few hours. At Grates Cove in Trinity Bay, about 70 fishing skiffs lay at anchor, and 60 of them were totally wrecked and lost. In addition to the great loss of skiffs and loads of fish and oil, the poor people's fishing stages and flakes were destroyed. They are likely to suffer much from want of food and clothing in the course of the coming winter. We understand also that the state of things is truly melancholy and distressing in other parts of Trinity and Conception Bays.—[Boston Post.

THE HOTTEST I EVER SAW.

The story of the countryman who drank the lemon water from the finger bowls at one of the fashionable hotels, and called it poor lemonade, has found its equal in the following: A gentleman at one of the hotels in an eastern city, sat beside a countryman, who from his appearance had "just come down." He used "splitted spoons," as he termed silver forks, with remarkable agility, and the fricasee do poulet and other viands, were sent to their long account with magnetic speed. On the opposite side of the table sat a plate of peppers, the genuine red hot ones strong enough to shake a man to pieces, which the countryman eyed for a moment and plunged his fork over, and conveyed one entire to his mouth. He munched, and munched, and munched away until he could stand it no longer, for he was the color of crimson, and the tears poured down his cheeks. He hastily took it from his mouth, and laying it down aside of his plate, exclaimed, "There! lay there and cool, will you!"

A KIND WORD.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed the heart that's broken
And made a friend sincere.

A word—a look—has crushed to earth,
Full many a budding flower,
Which had a smile but owned its birth,
Would bless life's darkest hour.

Then deem it not an idle thing,
A pleasant word to speak;
The face you wear the thoughts you bring,
A heart may heal or break.

THE DEFENCE OF THE ALAMO IN 1836.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY TO HIS FREND IN NORTH CAROLINA, COMMUNCATED TO THE NATIONAL INTELIGENCER.

San Antonio de Bexar, (Texas.)
August 24, 1846.

On the 14th instant I wrote you a very drief letter announcing my arrival at this place. We are so far removed from the United States that intercourse is almost prohibited. Mails are so irregular that no reliance is to be placed on them, and private expresses to La Baca, and thence to New Orleans, by any vessel that offers form the most common means of transmission. This place is very different from any in the Republic as it was, and the houses and streets are not more extraordinary than the habits and appearance of the people. The most interesting object, however, in the vicinity, is the Alamo. It is now a shapeless mass of ruins. The chapel is defaced and broken down, and the walls of the fort are fast crumbling to decay. Time and the elements have almost completed what the Mexican artillery commenced, and the Coliseum of Texas will soon form but a shattered and mournful monument of its own existence.

On the 23d day of February, 1836, Santa Anna entered San Antonio de Bexar, and took possession of the town without firing a gun. The small garrison of one hundred and thirty men, under command of William Barret Travis, retired, as he advanced, to the Alamo, on the opposite side of the river, determined there to offer whatever resistance to the progress of the tyrant that God and their own energies should permit. Flushed with the conquest, so easily effected of the town, the Mexican General preparad for an immediate attack upon the Alamo. He ordered breastworks to be thrown up on every commanding point, and artillery to be planted wherever it could be made most effective. One battery was completed on the right bank of the river by the 25th, and on this day the siege commenced.

It is a dark and gloomy morning, devoted to a dark and unholy purpose. Exulting in the work of death upon which he is entering, Santa Anna crosses the river, the better to behold the success of his designs, and establishes his head quarters in a small stone building yet standing. The signal is given, and, ere the sun has risen upon the scene, the roar of artillery from the Mexican battery awakens the echoes far and wide, and rouses from their slumbers the yet sleeping inhabitants. But the defenders of the Alamo have not sight for a single moment of their wily and remorseless enemy: they watch the studied gun; they see the match lighted; they listen, breathless, as if even at that distance they could hear the command to fire: and when it does come, and the walls of the citadel tremble under the shock of the iron hail, and the fragments of stone are whirled aloft by the sudden impulse, they send back a shout of defiance, mingled with a discharge from their own guns, almost as deafening as the thunder of their assailants. Before the smoke rolls away, and the reverberations are lost in the distance, while the shouts of the besieged still linger on the ears of the besiegers, the cannonade is renewed, and for seven hours fiercely continued upon the walls of the Alamo. But these walls yield no more than the spirits of their defenders. The fire is steadily returned; and, though stones are shivered around them, there are stout hearts and willing hands ready to repair every breach, and to restore from the interior whatever may have been destroyed from without. Earth is thrown up; every crack or fissure closed as fast as created by the eager efforts of those who will permit no evidence of success to cheer the hopes of their enemy. The sun has almost sunk behind the western plains when there is a pause in the work of demolition. The firing ceases for the day by order of the Mexican commander, with his thirst for blood unsatisfied, for not a single drop has fallen within the Alamo. Many of his own men have bit the dust before the artillerists and riflemen of the fort; but thus far they are unavenged. Darkness falls upon besieger and besiged, the former raise new-entrenchments to prosecute the assault; the latter establish a watch for the night, and endeavor to seek that repose which shall give them fresh vigor for the contest which they know will come to-morrow.

The morning of the 26th dawns, and reveals to the occupants of the fort the effect of the midnight labors of their enemy, in the establishment of two additional batteries within the Alameda of the Alamo. The bayonets of the infantry, crossed over the river during the night, glitter in the morning beams, and the plumes of the cavalry are seen waving on the eastern hills, to intercept the expected aid from that quarter. The contest is renewed by a slight skirmish between a few of the Texans, sent in quest of wood and water, and a detachment under the Mexican General Sesma: but this is a mere overture to the grand performance of the day. The thunders of the heavy ordnance, under the direction of Colonel Ampudia, are soon roused into action: volley after volley is poured into the fort, and answered only, except at rare intervals, by the shouts of those within.—There is no pause, no cessation. Still the cannonade goes on; shells fly hissing through the air, and balls bury themselves within the ramparts; but night comes on, and the Mexican general can see no progress. Baffled but not discouraged, he advances his line of posts, and prepares with the morning light to enter again upon his task. The north wind sweeps over the prairies, as it only sweeps in Texas: a stormy lullaby to the stormy passions of those contending hosts. The darkness is broken only by the feeble blaze of a few huts, fired by the Texans, which have furnished a cover to the enemy. The flames curl upwards with a sickly glare, throw a fitful light for a moment upon the slumbering army, and expire. The reign of darkness and of silence is resumed.

On the next day the Mexicans appear inactive. There is but little firing on either side. Those within the fort, with spirits unsubdued, and with energies weakened but not exhausted, are applying their limited resources to the purposes of defence. No heart falters; no pulse throbs with diminished power, no hand shrinks from the labor that necessity imposes; all is confidence and determination a firm reliance springing from the holiness of the cause, and the certainty of its final triumph. Sunday follows, but brings no rest to those whom God has created in his own image, yet endowed with such unhallowed passions. Perhaps within the chapel of the Alamo, consecrated to the worship of the Almighty, and distinguished by the emblem of man's salvation which surmounts the dome, heads may be bowed in prayer to the God of battles for deliverance from their sanguinary foe: but that foe takes no heed of Sabbaths. Exclusive followers, as they proclaim themselves, of the true church, they doom to destruction the very temple they have erected for its worship; and, kissing the cross suspended from their necks, and planted before every camp, they point their guns upon the image of that Saviour they once made the tutelary deity of the Alamo. The fire of the artillery keeps company with the minutes as they roll on. Morning, midday and evening are passed yet there is no faltering among those who are defending the Thermopylæ of Texas. Another sun rises and sets; and yet another: still the indomitable hearts within quail not before the unceasing efforts of their enemy. In spite of that enemy's vindictive vigilence, the little garrison receives from Gonzales a reinforement of thirty-three men: additional victims for the funeral pyre, soon to be kindled by Santa Anna on the surrounding hills, as a human hecatomb to Mexican vengeance.

New batteries are erected by the besiegers; from every point around the missiles of destruction concentrate upon the Alamo. The circles grow smaller and smaller. The final hour must soon come. Provisions are not yet exhausted; but the ammunition is almost gone. Water for days has been supplied by the daring efforts of a solitary Mexican woman, who, through showers of grape and musketry, has threaded her way from the river to the castle, while her own blood has marked the path. She bears with her the spirit of her illustrious ancestor, stretched upon the racks of Cortez; and it is not the fear of death or the torture that can swerve her from her purpose. In her presence there is hope, and joy, and life. At each arrival she is hailed by the garrison as the guardian angel of the Alamo, and until it falls her efforts fail not.

The siege has continued for ten days. The Mexican General has received large reinforcements, and his army now numbers thousands. He has been unceasing in his efforts to batter down the walls, but has thus far failed. The triumph is with Travis; but it is written in the heart of his ruthless foe that he must die; and when the cannonade is suspended on the 6th of March, Santa Anna has determined that the hour for the assault has arrived. During ten days a blood-red flag has been streaming from the spire of the church in San Antonio, proclaiming that no quarter is to be given to the champions of the Alamo—that blood alone will appease the fury of Mexican malice. When the sun again goes down, the flag is no longer seen, for the deed of which it was the sign has been accomplished.

It is midnight. Stars are smiling in the firmament, and the repose of paradise seems hovering over the armed hosts, and hills, and plains which encircle the Alamo. A low murmur rises upon the air, which gradually becomes more and more distinct. Lights now move to and fro in the distance, and indicate some unusual movement. The besieging army is in motion. There is no advance by columns. The force of the Mexicans is so great, that the fort may be surrounded, leaving intervals only for the fire of artillery. The place is girdled by a deep line of infantry, and these are hemmed in & surrounded by another of cavalry. If the first shrink, they must be thrust forward to the assault by the sabres and pistols of their comrades. Suddenly the batteries are in a blaze, and from their concentric positions pour forth radii of fire pointing toa single centre. Amid the thunders thus created, their own shouts scarcely less terrible, and the blasts of bugles, the Mexicans advance to the Alamo. A sheet of flame from rifles that never failed is the answer to the charge. The infantry recoil and fall back upon the cavalry; their ranks broken & disordered by the deadly fire of the besieged. The shouts from the fort are mingled with the groans of the dying on the plain, while the officers are endeavoring to re-form their scattered masses. They return to the attack, but the leaden shower which they encounter fells them to the earth by platoons. Travis shows himself on the walls, cheering on his undaunted followers. Around him are Crocket, Evans, and Bonham, roused to a last struggle, for they know that their doom is sealed. In quick succession, rifle after rifle is discharged, sending hundreds to their long acconnt. The Mexicans are again repulsed; they fall back, disheartened by the dead and the dying around them. The battalion of Toluca, the flower of the Mexican army, is reduced from fourteen hundred to twenty-three. Men have become for a moment regardless of their officers, and are almost delirious, from the cries of anguish which no discipline can restrain, and which come from their fallen and expiring comrades. But a breach is made at last; the disjointed forces, by the aid of threats and entreaties are rallied, and once more turn their faces to the Alamo. The firing in that quarter has for some time been growing slower and slower.—Rifles have dropped from many a vigorous hand, now cold in death, while others cling to their weapons even in the agonies of dissolution. Ammunition, too, has been failing; one by one the muzzles drop; the last rifle is loaded and discharged, and the Mexicans have gained the wall. Proudly conspicuous in that awful moment, Travis receives a shot, staggers, and falls. He dies not unavenged. A Mexican officer rushes upon him, and is about to plunge his sabre into the bosom of the fallen man, when, gathering all his energies for a last effort, he bathes his own sword in the blood of his enemy, and they die together.

In the mean time the battle has been raging hot and thick. The Mexicans have poured into the citadel, like leaves falling before the storms of autumn. The conflict becomes hand to hand. Each man struggles with his adversary, dealing blows with rifles, sabres, or whatever missile may be within reach. The Texans are almost buried beneath the numbers of their opponents. The carnage has been so terrible that the slain are piled up in heaps. Death stares each survivor in the face, but still he struggles on. Crockett has been conspicuous in the melee, wherever the blows fell hottest and thickest. He has forced his way over piles of the dead bodies of his enemies, and has reached the door of the chapel. Here he determines to make his last stand. At one glance of his eye, he sees that the fate of the Alamo rests upon himself alone. Travis has fallen; Evans is no more; Bowie expries upon a bed of sickness, pierced to the heart by a Mexican bayonet; Bonham fell before his eyes, and he finds himself the only living warrior of the one hundred and sixty-three who had been his comrades. Perhaps at that moment the life-blood creeps to his heart by a natural impulse, but it is only for a moment. His foes glare on him with the fierceness of demons, and assault him with blows from sabres, muskets, and pistols. The strength of a hundred men seems concentrated in his single arm, as he deals out death to his rancorous and unsparing assailants. Their bodies have grown into a rampart before him. Blackened with fire and smoke, besmeared with blood, and roused into phrenzy, he stands like some fabled god of antiquity, laughing to scorn the malice, and the power, and the fury of his enemies. New fire flashes from his eye, and new vigor nerves his arm. On his assailants rush, but it is only upon certain death. They fall, but their places are still suppled; and so quickly the dead seemed to rise up before him, like armed men from the teeth of Cadmus. At length a ball from a distant rifle pierces him in the forehead: he falls backward to the earth, in the streams of gore which curdle around him. No groan escapes his lips: no cry of agony gratifies the implacable rancor of his enemies: he dies, and the Alamo has fallen.

THE LATE CAPTAIN PAGE.

BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The death of Captain JOHN PAGE, late of the 4th regiment of the United States Infantry, on the steamboat Missouri, has been announced in almost all the newspapers of the United States: but justice to his memory requires that at least a brief account of his public services and private virtues should be given to his country, to whose service his youth and manhood were devoted, and finally upon whose altar he offered his life.

Captain PAGE entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in the 8th regiment of infantry on the 13th of February, 1813: was promoted to the grade of First Lieutenant on the 1st of January, 1819: and received the full commission of Captain in the line on the 30th of April, 1831.

He was for many years actively employed in the Subsistence Department in Florida, and for a long period also filled the post of Assistant Quartermaster, being the active officer of that department in the original establishment of Fort Brooke Tampa Bay, in 1823.

In August, 1832, he was appointed, by the direction of President Jackson, emigrating and disbursing agent in the removal of the Choctaw Indians to the country west of the Mississippi river, assigned as the future homes of the various Indian tribes, and was entrusted successively with the emigration of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickasaws.

The policy of removing the Indian tribes from contact with the whites was deemed essential to the internal peace of the States within whose limits they resided and it was a delicate and difficult task, even after the Indians had pledged themselves by treaty with the General Government to emigrate, to execute.

Their attachment to their native woods, next to revenge the strongest feeling in an Indian's breast, the distrust with which they look upon the whites, their faithlessness in the observance of treaty stipulations, had to be naturalized & combated. The zeal, intelligence, and fidelity of Captain Page, after incredible labor on his part, accomplished the object without bloodshed.

During his employment on this duty he disbursed millions of public money with the most scrupulous regard to the faith of the Government and justice to the Indians. He enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence of the Department in his connexion with the Indian tribes, and by the Indians themselves was beloved.

On the breaking out of hostilities in Florida Captain Page was in Washington, and being pressed by General Scott to accompany him in his staff, was at an early day engaged in the long and sanguinary contest with the Seminole Indians. He served in Florida at different periods during the continuance of the war with untiring zeal. In 1841 Mr. Poinsett, then Secretary of War, despairing of closing the war in Florida by the usual process of hostile operations, determined to try the friendly offices of a delegation of the emigrated Seminoles, and with this view, selected Capt. Page, from his knowledge of Indian character, and consequent fitness for the enterprise, to proceed to the Seminole country, west of Fort Gibson, and prevail upon as many of the most influential of the nation as in his judgment might be necessary to aid in the pacification of their hostile brethren. He succeeded, and with his friendly delegation repaired to the seat of war and reported to Gen. Armstead. With this delegation he operated, and in a very short time brought about the surrender of several hundred of the Indians.

He left Florida in May, 1841, with Gen. Armistead, but returned early in the fall of the next year, and remained in the field of duty with his regiment until the termination of the war by Gen Worth in 1842. His regiment was then relieved from duty in Florida, and he accompanied it to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri; where he was permitted to repose for a time, blessed with the society of his wife and children. But this period of happiness was brief, and the last he enjoyed on earth. In May, 1844, his regiment was ordered to Natchitoches, Louisiana, being an element of the force destined for the frontier of Texas, pending the proposition to annex that Republic, as a state, to the American Union.

In this movement Capt. Page accompanied his regiment. In July, 1845, circumstances placed him temporarily at its head, and he conducted it to the shores of St. Joseph's island and Corpus Christi—those almost unknown regions; since which time he has maintained his position as a soldier in the field, exposed to the hardships, privations, and diseases incident to the service and climate, resisting the appeals of family and friends, though for some time disabled for duty by illness, and devoting himself to the last moment to the calls of the service of his country. That devotion he sealed with his life. He fell nobly in the memorable action of Palo Alto, on the 8th of May last, while commanding the leading division of his regiment in support of the battery of 18-pounders. His regiment for some time was exposed to a most galling fire from the Mexican artillery, a shot from which struck Captain Page on the face, carrying away the whole of the lower jaw. He was removed from the field, and, under the hands of the surgeon, displayed unexampled patience and fortitude.

The day after the battle he was sent to Point Isabel, where he endured extreme suffering for nearly two months, during which he was never heard to complain, but was cheerful, and manifested at all times, though he could not speak, the companionable and social qualities which, with proverbial goodness of heart, endeared him, through life, to all who knew him.

About the last of June his wound had so far healed as to enable him to take passage on a steamship for New Orleans. A few days after his departure his wife, who, impelled by the purest affection and a devotion to her husband that overcame every obstacle, had left her home in Delaware alone, and travelled several thousand miles to minister to his comfort, arrived at Point Isabel. Her disappointment at not meeting him was borne, not without grief, but with a firmness as unprecedented as it was admirable. She returned immediately to New Orleans, and there found her wounded husband prostrated and rapidly sinking under the long and extreme suffering he had endured. They left New Orleans on the steamboat Missouri for St. Louis, but the heroic sufferer was doomed to expire before reaching their destination, and on the 12th of July, 1846, near Cairo, he quietly gave up his spirit, consoled in his last moments by the tender care of his devoted wife. His remains were taken to Jefferson Barracks and interred with the honor of war, escorted to the grave by Col. Baker's regiment of Illinois volunteers.

Capt. Page was a native of Friburg, in the state of Maine, and was born on the 4th of February, 1797. He lived beloved and died lamented by all who knew him.

B*****

FROM THE ARMY.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY—THREE DAYS BATTLE—BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN ARMS, AND CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.

The New Orleans mail last night brought us highly exciting news from the army announcing a protracted battle with the Mexican entrenched and fortified army, and the glorious triumph of the American arms under General Taylor.—We compile from the New Orleans papers the most prominent particulars of this battle, so honorable to the bravery of the American troops, volunteer as well as regular, whose victory was not achieved, however, without severe loss. Many brave officers and men fell, and our total loss was 500 killed and wounded. The enemy it seems, had strengthened Monterey with various fortified batteries, the cover of which gave their army, estimated at 7,000 regulars and some thousands of rancheros, great advantage over our exposed troops. But neither their fortresses nor their bravery, such as it was, could withstand the ardent courage and gallantry of the American battalions. The leading and chief assault—the post of honor—was given by the commander to the chivalric WORTH and his gallant division, and nobly did their victorious valor justify the commander's confidence.

From the N. O. Picayune of Oct. 4.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE ARMY—CAPITULATION OF MONTEREY, AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHTING.

The steamship James L. Day arrived from Brasos Santiago about 10 o'clock this morning. By her we have received the glorious news that Monterey has capitulated, after three days of desperate fighting. Capt. Eaton, one of the aids of Gen. Taylor, arrived on the Day, bearing despatches for Washington. He left Monterey on the 25th ultimo.

We cannot delay the press to attempt to write out a narration of the battles.—The following "memoranda" are from the pen of an officer who was in the battles.

Gen. Worth, who led the attack upon the city on the west side, has immortalized himself. The fighting was desperate on our side, the Mexicans outnumbering us by two to one, and being protected by strong entrenchments.

Almost all our different accounts set down our loss at five hundred or over, of whom three hundred were killed. This best tells the character of the fight.

HASTY MEMORANDA OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY BEFORE MONTEREY MEXICO, FROM THE 19th TO THE 24TH SEPT.

On the 19th Gen. Taylor arrived before Monterey with a force of about 6,000 men, and, after reconnoitring the city at about fifteen or sixteen hundred yards from the Cathedral fort, during which he was fired upon from its batteries, his force was encamped at the Walnut Springs, three miles short of the city. This was the nearest position at which the army could obtain a supply of water, and be beyond the reach of the enemy's batteries. The remainder of the 19th was occupied by the engineers in making reconnoissances of the city, batteries, and commanding heights.

On the 20th Gen. Worth was ordered with his division to move by a circuitous route to the right, to gain the Saltillo road, beyond the west of the town, and to storm the heights above the Bishop's Palace, which vital point the enemy appear to have strangely neglected. Circumstances caused his halt on the night of the 20th short of the intended position.—On the morning of the 21st he continued his route, and after an encounter with a large body of the enemy's cavalry and infantry, supported by the artillery from the heights, he repulsed them with loss, and finally encamped, covering the passage of the Saltillo road.

It was here discovered that, besides the fort at the Bishop's Palace, and the occupation of the heights above it, two forts, on commanding eminences, on the opposite side of the San Juan, had been fortified and occupied. These two latter heights were then stormed and carried—the guns of the last fort carried being immediately turned with a plunging fire upon the Bishop's Palace.

On the same morning (the 21st) the 1st division of regular troops, under Gen. Twiggs, and the volunteer division, under Gen. Butler, were ordered under arms to make a deversion to the left of the town, in favor of the important operations of Gen. Worth. The 10 inch mortar and two 24-pounders howitzers had been put in battery the night of the 20th, in a ravine fourteen hundred yards distant from the Cathedral Fort or Citidal, and were supported by the 4th regiment of infantry.

At 8 A. M. on the 21st the order was given for this battery to open upon the citidal and town, and immediately after the 1st division, with the 3d and 4th infantry in advance, under Col. Garland, were ordered to reconnoitre and skirmish with the enemy on the extreme left of the extreme left of the city, and, should prospect of success offer, to carry the most advanced battery. This attack was directed by Major Mansfield, Engineer, and Major Kinney, Quartermaster to the Texas division. A heavy fire from the first battery was immediately opened upon the advance, but the troops soon turned it, entering and engaging with the enemy in the streets of the city, having passed through an incessant cross fire from the citidal and the first and second batteries, and from the infantry who lined the parapets, streets, and house-tops of the city.

The rear of the first battery was soon turned, and the reverse fire of of the troops, through the gorge of the works, killed or dislodged the artillerists and infantry from it, and the beilding occupied by infantry immediately in the rear. The first division was followed and supported by the Mississippi and Tennessee and first Ohio regiments, the two former regiments being the first to scale and occupy the fort. The success of the day here stopped. The Mississippi, Tennessee, and Ohio regiments, though warmly engaged in the streets of the city for some time after the capture of the first battery and its adjoining defences, were unable, from exhaustion and the loss they had suffered, to gain more advantage. A heavy shower of rain also came up to cause a suspension of hostilities before the close of the day.

The third, fourth, and first Infantry and the Baltimore Battalion remained as the garrison of the captured position, under Col. Garland, assisted by Captain Ridgeley's battery. Two 22-pounders, one 4-pounder, and one howitzer were captured in this fort, these officers and some twenty or thirty men taken prisoners. One of the 12-pounders was served against the second fort and defences, with captured ammunition, during the remainder of the day, by Captain Ridgely.—The storming parties of General Worth's division also captured two 9-pounders, which were also immediately turned against their former owners.

On the morning of the 22d Gen. Worth continued his operations, and portions of his division stormed and carried successively the heights above the Bishop's Palace. Both were carried by a command under Capt. Vinton, third artillery. In these operations the company of Louisiana troops under Capt. Blanchard performed efficient and gallant service as part of Capt. Vinton's command. Four pieces of artillery, with a good supply of ammunition, were captured in the Bishop's Palace this day, some of which were immediately turned upon the enemy's defences in the city. On the evening of the 22d Col. Garland and his command were relieved as the garrison of the captured forts, by Gen Quitman with the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and five companies of the Kentucky regiment.

Early on the morning of the 23d, Gen. Quitman, from his position, discovered that the second and third forts and defences east of the city had been entirely abandoned by the enemy, who, apprehending another assault on the night of the 22d, had retired from all its defences to the main plaza and its immediate vicinity. A command of two companies of Mississippi and two of Tennessee troops were then thrown into the street to reconnoitre, and soon became hotly engaged with the enemy. These were soon supported by Colonel Wood's regiment of Texas Rangers, dismounted, by Bragg's light battery, and the 3d Infantry. The enemy's fire was constant and uninterrupted from the streets, house-tops, barricades, &c., in the vicinity of the plaza. The pieces of Bragg's battery were also used with much effect far into the heart of the city. This engagement lasted the best part of the day, our troops having driven the scattered parties of the enemy, and penetrated quite to the defences of the main plaza.

The advantage thus gained it was not considered necessary to hold, as the enemy had permanently abandoned the city and its defences, except the main plaza, its immediate vicinity, and the cathedral fort or citidal. Early in the afternoon (same day) Gen. Worth assaulted from the Bishop's Palace the west side of the city, and succeeded in driving the enemy and maintaining his position within a short distance of the main plaza on that side of the city. Towards evening the mortar had also been planted in the cemetery enclosure, and during the night did great execution in the circumscribed camp of the enemy in the plaza. Thus ended the operations of the 23d.

Early on the morning of the 24th a communication was sent to Gen. Taylor from Gen. Ampudia, under a flag, making an offer of capitulation, to which the former refused to accede, as it asked more than the American commander would under any circumstances grant. At the same time a demand to surrender was in reply made upon Gen. Ampudia. Twelve o'clock was the hour at which the acceptance or non-acceptance was to be communicated to the American General. At 11 A. M. the Mexican General sent, requesting a personal conference with Gen. Taylor, which was granted; the principal officers of rank on either side accompanying their Generals. After several offers in relation to the capitulation of the city, made on either side, and refused, at half-past 4 P. M. Gen. Taylor rose, and, saying he would give Gen. Ampudia one hour to consider and accept or refuse, left the conference with his officers. At the expiration of the hour the discharge of the mortar was to be the signal for the recommencement of hostilities. Before the expiration of the hour, however, an officer was sent on the part of Gen. Ampudia to inform the American General that, to avoid the further effusion of blood, and the national honor being satisfied by the exertions of the Mexican troops, he had, after consultation with his General Officers, decided to capitulate, accepting the offer of the American General.

The terms of capitulation were in effect as follows:

That the officers should be allowed to march out with their side arms.

That the cavalry and infantry should be allowed to march out with their arms and accoutrements.

That the artillery should be allowed to march out with one battery of six pieces and twenty rounds of ammunition.

That all the munitions of war and supplies should be turned over to a board of American officers appointed to receive them.

That the Mexican army should be allowed seven days to evacuate the city, and that the American troops should not occupy it until evacuated.

That the Cathedral Fort, or Citidal, should be evacuated at 10 A. M. next day, (25th,) the Mexicans then marching out and the American garrison marching in. The Mexicans allowed to salute their flag when hauled down.

That there should be an armistice of eight weeks, during which time neither army should pass a line running from the Rinconada through Linares and San Fernando.

This lenient offer of the American General was dictated with the concurrence of his Generals, and by motives of good policy and consideration for the good defence of their city by the Mexican army.

KILLED.—Capt. Williams, Topographical Engineers; Lieut. Terret, 1st infantry; Capt. L. N. Morris, 3d do.; Capt. Field, 3d do.; Major Barbour, 3d do.; Lieut. Irvin, 3d do.; Lieut. Hazlitt, 3d do.; Lieut. Hoskins, 4th do.; Lieut. Woods, 4th do.; Capt. McKavett, 8th do. Col. Watson, Baltimore Battalion; Capt. Battlem, 1st Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Putnam, 1st do. do.; a Lieutenant in a Germany Company.

WOUNDED.—Major Lear, 3d infantry, severely; Captain Bainbridge, 3d do., very slightly; Lieut. R. H. Graham, 4th do., severely; Capt. Lamotte, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Dilworth, 1st do., severely; Major Abercrombie, 1st do., slightly; Lieut. Wainright, 8th do.; slightly; Lieut. Russell, 5th do., slightly; Lieut. Potter, 7th do., slightly; Major Mansfield, Engineers, slightly; Gen. Butler, Volunteer Division, slightly; Col. Mitchell, Ohio Volunteers, slightly; Col. McClung, Mississippi Regiment, severely, Maj. Alexander, Tennessee Volunteers; Lieut. Allen, do. do.; Lieut. Scudder, do. do.; Lt. Nixton, do. do.; Capt. Dowler, Mississippi Regiment; Lieut. Thomas, Texas Regiment; Lieut. Armstrong, Ohio Regiment, severely; Capt. Gillespie, Texas Rangers, mortally, since dead.

E. PLURIBUS UNUM.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Official returns from all the counties of the State show the vote for Governor at the late election to be as follows:

For Graham, (Whig)	43,484
For Shepherd, (Locofoco)	35,627
Whig majority	7,859

Two years ago the Whig majority for Governor was only three thousand three hundred and fifty three; and Mr. CLAY's majority was but three thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

The Whig Cause Triumphant.

The following is the Grand Result:

SENATE.

	1846. W.	1846. L.	1845. W.	1845. L.
Senators hold'g over	9	3	9	3
Baltimore City,	1	0	0	1
Baltimore County,	0	1	0	1
Cecil,	0	1	0	1
Washington,	1	0	1	0
Allegany,	0	1	0	1
Queen Anne's,	1	0	1	0
Caroline,	0	1	1	0
Worcester,	0	1	1	0
	12	8	13	7

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

	1846. W.	1846. L.	1845. W	1845. L.
Baltimore City,	2	3	0	5
Baltimore County,	0	5	0	5
Cecil,	1	3	0	4
Harford,	1	3	0	4
Frederick,	5	0	0	5
Montgomery	4	0	3	1
Kent,	3	0	3	0
Carroll,	4	0	4	0
P. George's	4	0	4	0
Charles,	2	1	3	0
Washington,	3	2	2	3
Talbot,	1	2	0	3
Calvert,	3	0	1	2
Alleghany,	0	4	0	4
Anne Arundel,	3	2	2	3
Queen Anne's	3	0	3	0
Caroline,	0	3	3	0
St. Mary's	3	0	3	0
Dorchester,	4	0	4	0
Somerset,	4	0	4	0
Worcester,	3	1	4	0
	53	29	43	39

NOTICE.

Estate of John N. Coleman, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John N. Coleman, late of Brothersvalley, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 14th of November next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

SAMUEL COLEMAN,
of Somerset tp.
JACOB J. COLEMAN,
of Brothersvalley tp.

Oct. 6, 1846-6.

JURY LIST.

For November Term 1846.

COMMENCING ON THE 16TH DAY OF THE MONTH

GRAND JURORS.

Milford -	Wm. Henry
	Henry Long
	John Infield
	Wm. Moore
	Jacob Knable,
	Thomas Mason
	David Philippi Jr.
Summit -	Martin B. Loy
	Peter Walker
Stoystown	George Foy
Southampton	W. G. Cappeller
	John Bowman
Addison -	David Campbell
Jenner - -	Jacob Cover
	Joseph Haynes
Somerset -	R. Laughton
	Peter Friedline Jr.
	David Ankeny of J.
Berlin - -	Charles Krissinger
Brothersvalley	John Knepper
Turkeyfoot	Jonathan Burnworth
	David Crossing
	John Cramer of S.
	Thomas Hanna

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Brothersvalley	Simon Bay
	Hugh Schrack
	John P. Brubaker
Conemaugh	Peter Heckman
	Tobias Levingston
	Lewis Umburn
Stonycreek	John Mong
	Charles Rehman
	Conrad Myers
	Michael Brubaker
Shade - -	Joseph Leasure
	Philip Ling
	John Hamer
	Samuel Statler jr.
	Andrew Berkeplile
Milford -	David D. Miller
	Henry Cramer
	Jacob Humbert
	Samuel Snyder
Somerset tp.	Henry Frank
	Joseph Smith
	Jacob Hauger
	Abm. Beam
	Christian Walter
	Philip Shafer
Jenner - -	Michael Horner
	Philip Hoffman
Allegheny -	Henry Poorbaugh
Turkeyfoot	Alex. Cunningham
	Aaron Schrack
Summit -	Rudolph Boose
Southampton	Daiel Camp
Paint - -	Solomen Moyers
	Wm. Dempsey
	Peter Berkey
Berlin - -	Samuel Philson
Quemahoning	Valentine Miller
Somerset br.	George Pile

STRAUB'S PATENT

FLAME ENCIRCLED OVEN

COOKING STOVE.

THIS Stove combines all that is valuable in existing Cooking Stoves with certain improvements peculiar to itself. It is constructed upon a new and entirely distinct principle truly philosophical, so as to pass the flue entirely round the oven, thus making it enveloped or *flame encircled*, without impairing the necessary draught of the stove. This method of thus passing twice round, once over and once under the oven, is the secret of its great economy in the use of fuel, while the enlargement of the air chamber affords increased space for the rarefaction of air and compensates for the usual disadvantages of a circular draught, It bakes, roasts, and boils, easier and better than any Stove yet offered to the public, with the advantage over most of them of saving one half the fuel. It is superior to the "Queen of the West," "Buck's Patent," "Eclipse" or "Hathaways Patent," for the following reasons: In these Stoves the upper side of the oven is dependant for heat and can have from no other source than what radiates through the plate on which the fire is made. If the ashes be lifted clean, too much heat will radiate and burn the bread on the upper side, if too much ashes be left, the bread will not bake on the upper side. Of this defect all good cooks complain. This Stove is entirely free of this objection, the oven always heating exactly alike top and bottom, and ends. Many buy the Premium or step stove and others of similar model. These Stoves consume much fuel, for first the fire chamber is too deep, the pots &c., are too high above the fire. Second when using the oven, all the heat which passes off under the oven being one half, never comes in contact with the boiling utensils, passes off into the pipe and is lost. Also our Stove is so arranged with a bank or elevation in the fire chamber as to ensure the use of the flame upon the forward part of the Stove first, and it then passes back afterward heating all alike whereas Stoves like the Hathaway, having one vast chamber, allow too wide a range for the flame without sufficient concentration.

We manufacture two sizes of this Stove at the Eagle Foundry in Berlin Somerset county, Pa. For the larger size most of the pots commonly used in the kitchen will answer.

Always on hand, a complete assortment of PLOUGHS, with PLOUGH CASTINGS of great variety. HOLLOW WARE of superior material and finish, comprising every thing in that line. CASTINGS on hand, and made to order, on the most reasonable terms.

HOUSER & BERKEY.

Berlin, Oct. 13 1846 3m.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailwick, that a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 3d Monday of November next, (16th day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 6th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1846.

JACOB PHILIPPI, *Sheriff.*

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.	
Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	25
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	¼
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	1¼
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	2
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	par
Bank of Middleton,	1¼
Carlisle Bank	1¼
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's & Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	1¼
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1¼
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	1¼
Wyoming Bank	1¼
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	1 par
Issued by solvent Banks	2
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1¼
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	"
Columbus	"
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Scioto	2
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie	1¼
Farmers Bank Canton	50
Urbana	45
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent banks	1
Wheeling and Branches,	"
Indiana.	
State Bank and branches,	2
State Scrip, $5's	2
Illinois.	
State Bank 50 | Shawnetown	—
Missouri.	
State bank	2
Tennessee.	
Memphis 3 | Other solvent banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
New York city par | Other banks	1
Maryland.	
Baltimore par — Other banks	1
Kentucky.	
A solvent Banks	1

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

The Result in this County.

By referring to the official returns of this county, published in to-day's paper, it will be seen that Andrew Stewart's majority for Congress is 895. John R. Edie is elected to the assembly, Samuel Griffith Sheriff, John Mong Commissioner, Isaac Friedline Coroner, Samuel J. Lichty Auditor, and Benjamin Kimmel, Absalom Casebeer and Joseph Imhoff Directors of the Poor. For Canal Commissioner Mr. Power's majority is 859.

"That same old 'Coon;
That same old patriot 'Coon—
They said he was as dead as sin;
But here he is, that same old skin—
Sittin' on a rail!"

ELECTION NEWS.

In Dauphin County, the Whigs elected their ticket: Power's majority is reported at 500, and Eckert's for Congress at 150.

Fayette County—Whig ticket elected by over 200; majority for Power and Stewart, 315.

For the following items we are indebted to the Pennsylvania Intelligence, Extra:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.
October 14.

THE BRITISH TARIFF CONDEMNED! THE LOCO ROUT COMPLETE!

CUMBERLAND.—Rumored that the Whigs have a majority for Power, and have elected their Sheriff and members of the Legislature, and given BRADY the Whig candidate for Congress about 100 majority.

FRANKLIN.—Said to have given about 600 or 700 majority for Brady.

Brady is probably elected, as Perry will not give over 500 against him.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jos. R. Ingersoll (Whig) Levin (N) and Brown and C. J. Ingersoll (Locos) said to be elected to Congress in Philadelphia.

Lelar, Native Sheriff, elected.

Foster has about 2000 majority in the city and county.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

☞6 o'clock, P. M.—We learn by Telegraph from Philadelphia that Hornbeck, Whig, is elected to Congress from Bucks and Lehigh counties, and a letter from Lancaster, just received says that Nes, is elected in the York and Adams district.

Also, that Freedley, Whig, is elected in the Montgomery and Delaware district.

John B. Sterigere is defeated in Montgomery for Senator, by about 600!—Good.

7 o'clock, P. M.

The news from York and Adams confirmed. Nes is elected by a a majority of about 1000! He has a majority of near 300 in York, and over 700 in Adams! This is a glorious TARIFF TRIUMPH. Rankin, his opponent, and Locofoco press, took bold ground for the British Tariff. Behold the result.

We learn that Eckert has a majority in Schuylkill! This places his election beyond all doubt.

☞So far as heard from we have A GAIN OF FOUR WHIG MEMBERS OF CONGRESS! The Locos gain one over a Native in Philadelphia county. The BRITISH LOCOFOCO TARIFF IS CONDEMNED.

ADAMS.— Power has 730 majority, and Cooper for the Legislature near 900! Huzza for the "Young Guard."

CHESTER.—The Whig ticket elected. Power's Majority about 2000 or 2500.

BERKS.—Reported Locofoco majority 1000 or 1500 only.

THURSDAY MORNING.
15—6 A. M.

STILL MORE GLORIOUS!

LEBANON—Whole Whig ticket elected by 200 to 300.

SCHUYLKILL—Power's majority about 300 Eckert runs ahead of Power. The whole Whig ticket elected.

BERKS.—In 25 districts the vote stood Foster 2066—Power 1815. The Loco majority will not be over 600 or 700!

MONTGOMERY—The whole Whig Ticket elected.

NORTHUMBERLAND—Power has a majority of about 500. Pollock about 200.

LYCOMING—Pollock has a majority in the county, and Power has 250 majority. Packer's election doubtful. Pollock's election certain by a large majority.

Perry—A majority for Power highly probable.

CUMBERLAND—The whole Whig ticket elected by about 80 to 100.

BY JUNIATA MAIL.
October 15, 7 o'clock, A. M.

MIFFLIN—Whole Whig ticket elected.

JUNIATA—Gives Foster 40 majority.

CENTRE—Gives Foster 150.—Blanchard elected to Congress by about 500 in the district.

HUNTINGDON—Gives Power 460.

BLAIR—225 for Power.

PERRY—A small majority for Locofoco Ticket.

Danville borough, 441 maj. for Power.

WE HAVE THE FOLLOWING BY THE WESTERN MAIL.

Greene County—Weyand leads Stewart 365; 3 districts to hear from.

Allegheny County—Entire Whig ticket elected by majorities from 1800 to 2000.

In Beaver County, the whole Whig ticket elected; majority for Power and Dickey, 500.

Butler County elected the Whig ticket by about 200

Westmoreland County—Reported majority for Foster and Mann, the former 700, the latter 450; 20 for the Whig candidate for Sheriff; 2 townships to hear from. The whole Democratic ticket is probably elected.

In Armstrong County, Klingensmith, volunteer, is elected by 200 over the Locofoco ticket.

Irvin is reparted to be elected to Congress in the Indiana and Armstrong district, by 600.

Washinton County—One Whig member of the Legislature elected, the rest of the ticket uncertain. Dickey is elected to Congress from Wsshington and Beaver.

Bedford County—Democratic ticket reported 100 ahead.

The XVIII District.

Our returns from Greene County are not altogether complete; but enough is known, to show that STEWART's majority in the District will exceed 700. Had the weather been more favorable, Somerset county would have given him 1400 instead of less than 900.

We have no disposition to "crow" over our opponents on account of their discomfiture: but cannot suffer the occasion to pass without congratulating the friends of Protection on the glorious result. They have thus again proven their unalterable adherence to the true American policy, and stamped with the seal of condemnation the British system of James K. Polk and his partizans.

ANDREW STEWART has been triumphantly sustained by his constituents, maugre all the foreign influence that was exerted against him—and the Administration at Washington and its scribblers can now see that the intelligent and patriotic people of the 18th District can manage their own affairs, without the aid of British agents or Southern free traders.

The Legislature.

Of the Senators holding over, there are 10 Democrats, 11 Whigs and one Native. At the election on the 13th the Democrats gained 1 in Philadelphia county, and the Whigs gained 1 in Montgomery, 1 in Bucks, and one in Northampton and Lehigh—5 Districts to hear from.

The last House of Representatives stood, Democrats 67, Whigs 33. As far as heard from the Whigs have gained 3 members in Bucks, 1 in Blair, 2 in Cumberland, 1 in Dauphin, 1 in Huntingdon, 1 in Lycoming and Clinton, 1 in Mifflin, 2 in Montgomery, 1 in Northumberland, 2 in Schuylkill, 1 in Beaver, 1 in Butler, 2 in Fayette, 1 in Washington—giving a probable Whig majority in the House of Representatives.

LATER—Whig loss, 1 in Cambria.

☞Power is in all probability elected Canal Commissioner. In the counties heard from he is 9,000 ahead of Foster.

Pennsylvania has spoken. Her people have recorded their verdict against the policy of the Polk Administration. The British Tariff of 1846 has been most signally condemned, and the Banner of "PROTECTION" floats proudly and triumphantly in the breeze!

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to harbour or trust my wife CATHARINE, late Catharine Caton, on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts, whatever, of her contracting.

oct20* ANTHONY GROWALL.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife *Amy*, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby caution the public against trusting or harboring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

MICHAEL MILLER, Jr.

Oct. 20, 1846.*

BLANK SUMMONS' AND EXECUTIONS, For sale at this Office.

SOMERSET COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL.

HELD OCTOBER 13, 1846.

DISTRICTS.	Canal Com'r. Power,	Canal Com'r. *Foster,*	Congress, Stewart,	Congress, *Weyand,*	Assembly, Mowry,	Assembly, Edie,	Assembly, Ludington,	Assembly, *Graham,*	Sheriff, Griffith,	Sheriff, *Parson,*	Sheriff, Kimmel,	County Commissioner, Mong,	County Commissioner, *Gaumer,*	County Commissioner, Weimer,	County Commissioner, Lambert,	County Commissioner, Beam,	County Commissioner, Walker,	Auditor, Lichty,	Auditor, Walker,
Somerset Bor.	69	39	74	58	40	65	5	23	48	66	24	48	44	28	4	8	2	60	47
Somerset Tp.	183	62	193	72	95	128	13	17	130	115	24	71	47	60	13	70	00	118	66
Milford	173	38	183	47	66	76	71	8	138	60	35	49	43	46	20	16	50	74	6
Turkeyfoot	89	18	121	22	28	35	73	00	46	46	50	20	19	59	6	11	25	27	00
Addison	96	114	102	106	18	127	47	00	87	112	10	10	92	5	2	1	95	34	00
Elklick	55	45	67	44	15	95	00	1	53	46	12	24	42	13	10	5	00	58	11
Greenville	51	10	57	9	9	54	3	00	15	11	38	33	7	1	00	4	16	41	2
Southampton	28	19	51	21	44	18	4	00	15	8	49	16	55	1	00	00	00	21	00
Allegheny	18	7	15	31	00	37	3	7	11	28	10	00	10	12	24	00	00	3	00
Berlin Borough	21	71	22	77	18	8	5	64	10	54	36	16	64	3	6	2	5	5	11
Brothersvalley	102	45	112	45	96	7	10	41	27	34	93	62	33	10	25	9	12	20	5
Summit	89	4	85	9	19	73	00	00	18	16	62	63	1	2	00	19	7	90	00
Stonycreek	102	5	109	15	92	18	11	5	64	22	36	44	1	5	75	00	00	37	00
Shade	46	31	51	35	44	30	6	3	50	30	6	18	16	6	45	00	00	3	5
Paint	56	00	56	00	21	35	00	00	24	1	31	12	00	30	10	1	2	4	00
Conemaugh	80	11	82	10	51	42	1	00	78	3	16	5	3	68	8	12	00	28	00
Jenner	131	40	135	45	88	78	8	00	146	25	15	44	38	7	17	79	00	28	00
Quemahoning	88	32	89	36	73	22	7	18	73	34	20	66	28	9	14	11	00	29	6
Stoystown Bor.	14	41	14	41	14	13	00	24	4	43	10	12	35	3	7	00	00	4	00
Total,	1491	632	1618	723	831	961	267	211	1037	754	577	613	578	368	286	248	214	684	159

*Whigs in Roman; Democrats in *Italic.*

For Coroner, Isaac Friedline was elected without opposition; for Poor House Directors, Benjamin Kimmel, Absalom Casebeer and Joseph Imhoff, also without opposition. For Canal Commissioner, Wm. Elder received 46 votes; also a few scattering votes were given for Congress, Assembly, &c.

LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of Mathias Marker, late of Donegal township, Westmoreland county dec'd, I will offer for sale by way of public outcry, on Friday the

13th day of November,

next, on the premises, a Tract of land, situated in Donegal township, adjoining lands of John Hood, John Parke, John Campbell, James Irwin, John Burrel and others containing

140 ACRES,

(more or less,) having thereon about 75 acres of clear land, 14 of which are in meadow, with a shingle [roofed log house and kitchen and a log barn, and some fruit trees thereon.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, on the aforesaid day, when the terms will be made known by the subscriber,

HUGH CAVAN,
Administrator, with the will annex'd.

October 20, 1846.

Jayne's Hair Tonic.

14) THE efficacy of this elegant preparation in restoring the growth of the hair in bald places, is truly wonderful. Where the hair has been worn off from the top of the head, by the careless practice of carrying things in the crown of the hat, it is generally considered difficult, if not impossible, to restore it; but it is found by numerous examples that the Hair Tonic reaches these cases very promptly, and effects a complete cure. Every gentleman—(we say nothing to the ladies, it being a fair presumption that their hair is always in full luxuriance at least it always seems so)—every gentleman who finds his hair growing too thin, or becoming loose, should place a bottle of Jayne's Hair Tonic in his dressing-case, and apply it with a free use of the hair-brush every morning. The result will be a full, strong healthy head of hair, The cases that have fallen under own observation warrant us fully in asserting this,—Weekly Messenger,

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

(PRO BONO PUBLICO.)

SHERIFF'S SALES.

THE Sheriff of Somerset will offer for sale by public outcry in the Borough of Somerset, on Friday the 13th of November next, the following real estate:—

A tract of land, situate in Allegheny township, containg 400 acres more or less, 11 acres cleared, adjoining lands of H T Wild, John Witt, Simon Gebhart and others, a one story log house, a spring house and stable thereon erected—as the property of Peter P. Shaffer.

Two lots of ground in the Borough of Somerset, containing half an acre, more or less, adjoining a lot of Daniel Baird on the west, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and a lot of Abraham Dull on the east, a large two story dwelling house, wood shed and stable thereon erected, now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford—as the property of Schachliter, Bear & Staum,

A tract of land in Jenner township, containing 140 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared, about 10 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jesse Griffith, George Smith, George Friedline and William Griffith and others, a one story house, a barn and other buildings thereon—as the property of Herman Umberger.

A tract of land in Somerset township, containing 33 acres, more or less, a cabin house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Metzler, George Hartmen, John Casebeer, Godfrey Stahl and Michael Sipe—as the property of John Young,

A tract of land in Stonycreek township, containing 150 acres, another of 250 acres, one of 400 acres, one of 44 acres, and one of 200 acres, all more or less improved—as the property of David Keller

Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, &c.

Important to all those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs and Breasts.

SEVEN THOUSAND CASES *of obstinate pulmonary complaints* CURED IN ONE YEAR!

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF
WILD CHERRY,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
for Lung Complaints, and all affections of the Respiratory Organs.

—o—

Will miracles never cease! More evidence of its surprising Health Restorative virtues!!!

[From Dr. Baker, Springfield, Ky.]

Springfield, Washington co. Ky., May 14, 1845.

Messrs. Sanford and Park:

Gents—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflamation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which seated itself upon my lungs; and for the space of three years I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicine and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and I wearied along until the winter of 1844 when I heard of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

My friends persuaded me to give it a fair trial though I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another world. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was truly astonishing. After five years of affliction, pain and suffering; and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing. I was soon restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

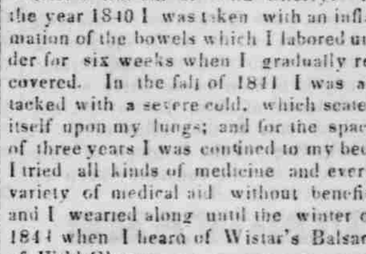
I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten more during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

Considering my case almost a miracle I deem it necessary for the good of the afflicted and a duty I owe to the proprietors and my fellow men (who should know where relief may be had) to make this statement public.

May the blessings of God rest upon the proprietors of so valuable a medicine as Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

Yours respectfully,
Wm. H. BAKER.



COUNTERFEITS.

**Those who counterfeit a good medicine for the purpose of adding a few dollars to their pockets are far worse than the manufacturers of spurious coin. For while the latter only rob us of our property the former take property and health and life away. Dr Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is admitted by thousands of disinterested witnesses to have effected the most extraordinary cures of a pulmonary and asthmatic character ever before recorded in the history of medicine.

The young, the beautiful, the good, all speak forth its praise. It is now the favorite medicine in the most intelligent families in our country.

Such a high stand in public estimation has been attained by its own merits alone. And so long as a discerning public are careful to get WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY and refuse with scorn counterfeits and every other article proffered to them as a substitute, so long will cures—positive cures—cheer the fireside of many a despairing family.

**The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by

SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,

October 20, 1846—1y

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 23d day of November next*, at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Keim, administrator of John J Saylor dec'd,

The account of Jacob Miller and Peter Hochstetler Jr, Executors of the last will and Testament of Peter Hochstetler, deceased.

The account of Edward Dorsey Executor of the last will and Testament of Jacob Heckman, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Yoder and Daniel Hochstetler, Executors of Daniel Hochstetler deceased.

The account of Jacob Blough and Samuel Flickinger, Executors of Abraham Flickinger dec'd.

The account of George Walker Executor of Simon Hay, dec'd.

The account Samuel Thompson administator of Thomas Collier dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
Oct. 20 1846. Clerk.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for Trial at November term 1846, (commencing on the 16th day of the month.

Tanlinger's use	vs	Mowry late Sh'ff.
Scott	vs	Swank
Chorpenning's use	vs	Hartzell et al.
Pile	vs	Grindlesparger & Bomgardner
Wable	vs	Wable
Same	vs	Augustine
Foust	vs	Custer
E. & F. Faber	vs	Husband
Ringler	vs	Ringler
Rink	vs	Lewis and Hartman
Wilhelm	vs	Hoffman
Hoover	vs	Philippi
Burns use	vs	Kimmel
Colburns Ex'trs.	vs	Cox & Gaither
Shallis	vs	Marteeny
Burkholder and M'Grath's use	vs	Countryman et al
Johnson	vs	Witt & Gebhart
Schell's use	vs	Cummins
Johnson	vs	Ogle's Executrix
Miller	vs	Bittinger
Chorpenning et al	vs	Cassady
Benford	vs	Same
Flick	vs	Rizer
Johnson	vs	Daily
Berkey	vs	Knupp
Neff	vs	Rankin
Husbands adm's use	vs	Husbands adm'r
Countryman's use	vs	Koontz.

A. J. OGLE.

Prothonotary's office.
Oct. 20, 1846.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

AN apprentice to the Hatting Business is wanted by the subscriber in Somerset. Application to be made soon.

oct6 *JOHN C. KURTZ.*

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* with the Will annexed, on the estate of Jacob Shep, dec'd. having been granted to the subscriber residing in Centreville, Milford township, he requests all persons to attend at his residence, on Friday the 20th of November next, prepared to settle, and those having claims to present them at the same time and place.

JACOB KNABLE.
Oct 13, '46—6t Adm'r.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the seventh day of September, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Simon Gebhart, Esq., the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Abraham Colborn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and show cause, if any they have, why the Real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 7th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq. the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Rosanna Shaver, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November, next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of J. F. Cox, Esq., the court confirm the Inquisition on the Real Estate of Christian Shockey, dec'd, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 23d day of November next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 7th day of September, A. D. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.
oct13 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 19th day of September, A. D. 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On petition of Jacob Moses and Abraham Moses, two of the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, dec'd, the court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 23d day of November, A. D. 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said Jacob Moses, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 19th day of September, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
oct13 Clerk.

NEW & CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has received from the Eastern cities, and is now opening at his store North East corner of the Diamond, a very large and general assortment of Goods suitable for the FALL AND WINTER SEASONS, among which are French and English Cloths of various colors. Also Tweeds, Cassimeres, Satinets and Jeans, Tarleton and Cecilia Cloths for Ladies dresses.

ALSO, Cashmeres, Alpacas,

Mouslin de laines, Calicoes of all qualities from 4 to 25 cents per yard, Muslins from 4 to 10 cts, Silk and Thread Lace, Silk Gloves of a superior quality for ladies and gentlemen, together with a fine assortment of HARDWARE,

Queensware, Groceries, &c.

Boots and shoes of all kinds and very low. Weavers Reeds of very superior quality.

All which will be sold on as cheap and accomodating terms, as they can be had west of the Allegheny Mountains.

M. TREDWELL.

Somerset, sept 22, 1846.

Stray Cattle.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, in Elklick township, on the 22d of September last, three head of cattle, to wit:

A one-year old heifer, brown, with white face, right ear cropped.

A dunn steer, marked as the above.

A brindle steer, with a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

The owner is requested to come forword, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

oct13 DAVID YODER.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Brothersvalley township, about 2 miles from Berlin, some time in July last, 8 head of cattle viz:—

1 two-year old red and white heiffer.
1 one-year old black heiffer,
1 do old brown heiffer,
1 do black and white do,
1 do black and white steer,
3 do red and white steers,

No ear marks.

The owners are desired to come forward, prove property pay charges, or they will be sold as the law directs.

HENRY HAAS.

Sept. 22, '46*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of J. O. Carson & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.of which all concerned will take notice. The books of the firm are in the hands of J. O. Carson for settlement. All persons neglecting to call and settle their accounts on or before the first of January next, will find them, after that date in othar hands.

Sept, 8th. 1846.

N. M. BRUCE,
J. O. CARSON,

Josiah R. Hite Esq., of Stoystown is authorised, in the absence of Mr. Carson, to settle accounts.

N. M. B.
J. O. C.

Orphans' Court Sale.

OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be sold by public outcry on the premises, on *Saturday*, the 31st day of October 1846, the folowing real estate, late of William Silbaugh, deceased, viz:

Two certain tracts or Plantations of land, situate in Addison township, Somerset county.

The one called Homeplace, containing about two hundred and thirty nine acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, James Campbell, Henry Reck and William Harned, of which about one hundred and thirty acres is cleared land and about eighteen acres in meadow.—On which are erected one two-and a half story house, with about two hundred fruit tress and an excellent

SUGAR CAMP

on the premises; the place is also well watered and well timbered.

The other place called Parker, in said township and county, containing about ninety six acres, adjoining lands of John McClintock, John Hanna, Esq., and William Harned, of which about fifty acres is cleared land, about three of which is in meadow, with two good sugar camps, a one-and-a-half story house, and

DOUBLE BARN

thereon erected. The place is well watered and has about twenty fruit trees thereon, and is well timbered.

TERMS—One third to remain a lien on the premises, during the lifetime of the widow, to secure the interest semi-annually, of the residue one third in hand, and the remainder in two equal annual payments, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Thomas Liston Esq. Trustee for the sale of the real estate of the said William Silbaugh, deceased. By the court,

W. H. PICKING.

Orphans' Court Sale of REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, Trustees for the sale of the real estate of John Kundle deceased, will offer at public sale, in the Boraugh of Somerset, on Saturday the 17th day of October next, the following valuable property, late the estate of said deceased, viz:

A certain plantation

or tract of land, situate in Somerset tp., Somerset county, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Christian Ankeny, Jr. Jacob Ankeny of C. John Maust, Jacob Shallis and others, with a weatherboarded dwelling house and bank barn thereon erected, and two sugar camps on the premises; about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, at least thirty acres of which are in excellant meadow. The property is well watered, there being springs of water in nearly all of the fields and there is also, a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises.

—TERMS—

One third of the purchase money to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow of said deceased during her natural life annually, and after her death the principal, to be paid to the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased; one half of the balance in hand snd the remainder in four equal annual payments withou interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers.

ADAM MOWRY,
HENRY J. HEIPLE.

sept. 15, '46. Trustees.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Addison township, about the first of September, a deep red steer, with wide horns, both ears cropped, and the end of the tail white.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be sold, according to law.

oct13* JOHN BELL.

Stray Steer.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, the first week in August, a one year old brown steer, with some white spots, a crop off the left ear.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise he will be sold as the law directs.

oct13 GEO. HUMBERT.

Stray Cattle.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber in Somerset township, about the beginning of August, a one year old steer, white and light brindle, the right ear cropped, and a piece out of the upper part of each ear. Also a one year old brown heiffer, with similar marks to those of the steer.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property and pay charges, otherwise they will be sold as the law directs.

oct13* GEORGE MEESE.

JAYNE'S MEDICINE.

13) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the modern cry up, but are the result of his long experience as a practising physician, and the expense of great labor.—Hartford, (Conn.) Daily Review.

N. Y. March 10th, 1841.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—Being severely afflicted with Influenza—a hard Cough and Asthma—and finding every means fail of relieving me, Consumption appeared inevitable—but by using two bottles of your expectorant, I was restored to perfect health.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN ELLS.

Late Pastor of the Baptist Church, Stamford, Ct.

From the Rev. J. Segur.

Lambertsville, N. J. April 27th '39.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—By the blessing of God your Expectorant has effected a cure in me of a most distressing complaint. In December last I was seized with great severity by a paroxysm of Asthma; a disease with which I had been afflicted for many years past. It was attended with a hoarseness and soreness of the lungs and throat, together with a laborous cough, and complete prostration of strength, and when almost worn out with suffocation, a bottle of your expectorant was sent to me. At first I thought it was nothing but quackery; but seeing it so highly recommended by Dr Going, with whom I was well acquainted, I was induced to try it, and in a few days it completely cured me, nor, have I ever had any return of the disease since. I have now formed so high an opinion of your medicine, that if I had but a few bottles of it, could obtain no more, I would not part with them for ten dollars each, Yours, most affectionately.

JOHN SEGUR.

Important!—Asthma Cured.

Putnam, Ohio, May 18, 1841.

12) Dr. D. Jayne,—Desr Sir,—Doctor Helmeck has used some eight or ten bottles of your EXPECTORANT, and has found decided benefit. His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence in your medicine has induced him to recommend it to his friends, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved.

POTTS & GRAHEM.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1840

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular, Yours &c.

ADRIAL ELY.

The following is from a Physician and a much respected Clergyman of the Methodist Society, datep Modest Town, Va, Aug. 27, 1840.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir—I have been using your Expectorant extensively in my practice for the last three years, and for all attacks of Colds, Coughs, Inflamation of the Lungs, Consumption, Asthma, Pains and Weakness of the Breast, it is decidedly the best meicine I have ever tried.

Very respectfully yours,
R. W. WILLIANS, M. D,

☞*Asthma cured by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.*—Miss MARY CAMPBELL, of New Haven, Fayette county, has been cured of Asthma, of more than eighteen years continuance, by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. She commenced taking the medicine last summer, and after using eleven bottles, was entirely rid of this distressing disease. We are assured of this cure by a lady of undoubted veracity, and requested to make it public for the benefit of others.—Mount Pleasent (Pa.) Register.

TO MASONS AND CARPENTERS.

SEALED proposals for doing the work of a NEW CHURCH to be erected by the EV. LUTHERAN CONGREGATION OF SAMUELS, at Lavansville, will be received on or before the 31st of October next.—The building is to be of brick, 60 feet long and 40 feet wide, with a basement story. The foundation is to be of stone, 8 feet high, and 40 feet wide in front, and the other walls to be proportioned to the ground, which is inclined. The brick work is to be 16 feet high to the eaves. For particulars, contractors are requested to call on David Woy, Frederick Countryman or Samuel Kooser.—The Committee will furnish the materials for the foundation, and also the brick and lumber for the building. The whole job will be let out to one man, or the foundation will be let out separately.—Contractors are expected to attend in person at Somerset, on the day of letting, when a full understanding can be had.

It is desired to have the church completed by the 1st of July next.

By order of the Building Committee,
P. RIZER.

Somerset, Sept. 22d, 1846.

PUBLIC SALE.

Rockingham Furnace, &c.

THE undersigned will offer at public sale upon the premises in Shade township, Somerset county, Penna., on Friday the 23d day of October next, the following valuable property, to wit:

430 acres of land, commonly called the Rockingham Furnace tract, warranted in the name of James Dunn, whereon are erected a Furnace stack, casting house and several dwelling houses.

Also 1 acre of land adjoining the above with a good dwelling house and stable thereon erected, with the appurtenances.

Also at the same time and place a large amount of personal property, to wit:

15 horses, 2 yoke of oxen,

2 cows, 1 one horse wagon, 1 two horse wagon, 3 four horse wagons, 1 cart, 1 wagon bed, 2 coal beds, several wheel barrows, shovels, picks and sledges, ploughs and harrows, 2 Grindstones, 15 sugar kettles, a lot of stoves of various kinds, a quantity of hollow ware 1 set of smith's tools, 1 Turning lathe, Horse gears, a quantity of store goods, Bedsteads and Bedding, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

sept29 H. LITTLE.

NO. 1.

Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES. **STOVE PIPE,** and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate viz:—

No. 1. a certain tract of land situate in Jenner township, Somerset county, containing about 131 acres, abou. 60 acres of clear land of which about 30 acres is in good meadow; on which is erected a new one and a half story frame house, stable and a large frame weatherboarded barn.

No. 2. also another tract of land situate in said township, containg about 87 acres and 74 perches, about 40 acess of clear land, of which about 6 acres is in meadow, whith a 1½ story log house and log stable thereon erected.

No. 3. also another tract of land situate in said township of Jenner, containing abont 118 acres, about 25 acres of clear land, of which about 3 acres is in meadow with a small log house thereon erected.

If not sold between this and the first day of April next, it will then be for rent on the shares.

The above lands adjoin Matthew Black, Joseph Haines, Henry S. Picking, George Parker and others, and are situated just at the foot of Laurel Hill, on the Turnpike road. They are of a good quality, a large portion is fine bottom land, and that which is not cleared contains excellent timber.

For terms apply to the subscriber, residing on one of the tracts.

JOHN B. REED.

Sept. 22, '46. 3m.

NEW DRUG AND

MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW

NEW STORE AND

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespecfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Also constantly on hand, MARBLE GRAVE STONES.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa.. }
March 5, 1846 1y. }

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE forty odd acres of land, and I am not able to farm, and no family, I would sell reasonable: apply to me,

JOHN M'GINNIS.

Somerset tp. Sept. 8, 1846.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A JOURNEYMAN CHAIRMAKER.

A JOURNEYMAN chairmaker, who is a good workman and of good moral character and industrious habits, will find constant employment and receive liberal wages with the subscriber, by applying immediately.

GEORGE L. GORDON.

Somerset, sept. 22.

THIS WAY!

HATS! HATS!

Cheap, Good and Fashionable.

THANKFUL for past favors, the subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Hatting Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand on main street, in the borough of Somerset, where he keeps constantly on hand a supply of HATS of his own manufacture, made of the best materials and in every variety of style—embracing,

Fur, Nutria, Russia, Cassimer
AND
WOOL HATS.

Country Dealers will be supplied with any quantity they may desire for retail, on short notice and at moderate prices; and customers can at all times either have a choice from among the stock on hand, or have their hats made to order, of any

Quality or Style.

From his long experience in the business and a determination to sell cheap, and at the same time also that his hats shall not be excelled by those of any other establishment here or elsewhere, the subscriber flatters himself with the hope that he shall continue to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞**CAUTION.**☜

The subscriber understands that some persons have been selling hats as having been manufactured by him, which are made elsewhere—and he therefore cautions the public against purchasing any as his make, which have not the words "John C. Kurtz, Main street, Somerset, Pa.," on the tip.

Furs and approved country produce taken in exchange for hats.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

sep8 JOHN C. KURTZ.

Worms! Worms!! Worms!!!

11) TO remove these troublesome and dangerous inhabitants of the stomach and bowels, which so often impair the health and destroy the lives of children use Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, a certain and safe preparation for the removal of the various kinds of Worms, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Want of Appetite, Infantile Fever and Ague, and Debility of the Stomach and Bowels, and organs of Digestion, Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street Philadelphia.

SICK DISEASES are often owing to a Scrofulous Habit of body, and in order to effect a permanent cure, the original cause must be removed.

Jayne's Life Preservative, one of the most pleasant articles ever offered to the public. has been found not only to cure Scrofula, under all its multiplied forms, of Cancer, King's Evil, Goitre, White Swelling, &c., but also to remove the disposition of tendency to diseases of that class, and all diseases originating from obstructions in the glands or pores of the skin, or from impurity of the blood or other fludis of the body.

Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Sold by J. J.& H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stystown Pa.

Piles Cured.

Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1842.

10) Messrs. Editors: As there are many persons who are suffering much from Humorrhoides, or Piles, I would inform them, through the medium of your paper, that after many years affliction with them, and having in vain sought relief from various physicians, that I have at length been completely cured by the use of four bottles of Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, which has not only cured me of the Piles but has greatly benefited my health otherwise.

HUMANITY.

JAYNE'S LIFE PRESERVATIVE an Alterative and Duparative Preparation combining all the medicinal virtues of those articles, which long experience has proved to possess the most safe efficient alterative and duobstrument proprieties, for the cure of Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Scrofulous, Cancerous and Indolent Rumours, Gout, Scurvy, Neuralgia, or Tic-Douloureux, Cancer, Goitre or Bronchocele (swelled-neck) enlargements of the bones joints, or ligaments, or of the ovaries, liver, spleen, kidneys, &c. All the various Diseases of the Skin, such as tetter ring-worm, biles, pimples, carbuncles, &c.. dropsical swellings, constitutional disorders, and diseases originating from a depraved or impure state of the blood or other fluids of the body:

Prepared only by Dr, D. Jayne, No. 8 South Third street, Philadelphia,

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

DR. S. POSTLETHWAITE.

TENDERS his professional services to the public. Office in the building formerly occupied by Charles Ogle, Esq., as a law office.

June 9, 1846.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS.

For the cure of Hepotites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset.
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross roads.
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if t were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, it laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sunfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, rnd have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents
JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
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G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.
Edm. Kernan, Jenner Cross road
Edward Bevin, Stoystown.
P. & W. Myers, Myers Mill.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge